UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/592,937	09/02/2008	Ian David Parr	102781.58282US	6052

23911 7590 04/30/2010		EXAMINER
CROWELL & MORING LLP		PATEL, DHAIRYA A
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP		
P.O. BOX 14300	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300	2451	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/30/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/592,937	PARR ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Dhairya A. Patel	2451	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *9/15/2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *88-129* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *88-129* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☒ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *7/20/2007;9/15/2006*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. Application 10/592,937 was filed on 9/15/2006. Claims 1-87 were originally filed.

An preliminary amendment was filed on 9/15/2006 which cancelled claims 1-87

and claims 88-129 are newly added claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 7/20/2007, 9/15/2006

was filed. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97.

Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Specification

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a
utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should
include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in
upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the
section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

    (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
    (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
    (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
        DEVELOPMENT.
    (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
    (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A
        COMPACT DISC.
    (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
        (1) Field of the Invention.
        (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37
        CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
    (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
    (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
    (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
    (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
    (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).

(I) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

According to the specification of the current application, applicant has not provided the appropriate arrangement for the specification. For example, the specification does not have any listing of the section of: B) cross-reference to related application, C) Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development, D) the names of the parties to a joint research agreement, E) Incorporation by reference of material submitted on compact Disc, F) Background of invention i.e. field of invention, description of related art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98, G) Brief summary of the invention, H) Brief description of the several views of the drawing, I) Detailed description of the invention, J) Claims, K) Abstract of the disclosure. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1, 118 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per claim 1, 118, it states "...storing information identifying the requested media data item, the *at least one further user* and the rights-information of the request media data item...". The claim language states "at least one further user..." does not

make sense, and Examiner does not understand as to what "at least one further user

and rights" means.

Claim Objections

Claims 118, 124 are objected to because of the following informalities:

typographical error.

As per claim 118, it states "a method according to claim 115, wherein the *or* each

tracker device maintains a source list for the media data items". Examiner would like to

point out that claim language meant to say "for" instead of "or" in the claim. Appropriate

correction is required.

As per claim 124, is states "a method according to claim 88, but fails to teach

wherein the media data item comprises a digitally signed chunk of data embedded in

the header of the media data *time*". Examiner would like to point out that claim

language has a typographical error of "time". The claim should rather recite "media

data item" instead of "media data time".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 88-123,126-129 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Hudson et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0204613

(hereinafter Hudson) in view of Dutta et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0050966

(hereinafter Dutta)

As per claim 88, Hudson teaches a method of distributing rights-managed media

data items to users, wherein each media data item has associated rights information

(Paragraph 33, 69), including a time-limited availability attribute, the method comprising,

for each media data item:

in a seeding phase (Paragraph 30):

storing the media data item (Paragraph 34) ; **NOTE:** The reference teaches

content files are segment by content segmentation server which are divided into

segments. The segments are then transferred to a seeding peer server and stored in

seeding cache.

receiving requests for the media data item from a plurality of users(Paragraph 28,

3, 47) ; **NOTE:** The reference teaches receiving requests for selected content units (i.e.

media data item) are submitted to the mediation server from the end user systems. In

Paragraph 47, it states, content unit requests (media data item requests) as submitted

by the client nodes (i.e. plurality of users).

determining the availability of the requested media data item based on the

associated rights information (Paragraph 52, 70) ; **NOTE:** In Paragraph 70, the

reference teaches A license response message is returned to through the client proxy to

the requesting peer node in response to the license request message. The license

response message either acknowledges the availability of the license key for the

content unit license (availability of the request data item based on associated right information) or provides a validation failure explanation.

transmitting the requested media data item to the plurality of users (Paragraph 49, 50); **NOTE:** The reference teaches content segments are dispatched typically through internet in response to peer node requests to various dedicated content distribution platforms, client node, potentially other seeding servers and on-demand transfer of named content segments of content units, are received by requesting client nodes.

storing information identifying the media data item (Paragraph 34, 35), the associated rights information for the media data item (Paragraph 34-35, 57, 69, 70) **NOTE:** The reference teaches storing content segments which are divided into defined segments are stored in a seeding cache for the subsequent distribution further into the peer content storage network. The reference also teaches storing security value based on the data content of the segment and field permitting storage of one or more location identifiers. The security value is an MD5 hash checksum. In paragraph 69, the reference teaches that requesting license location identifier, which specifies the licensing authority for the request content and the requesting client node, and the license type identifier.

in a peer-to-peer phase:

receiving requests for media data item from at least one further user (Paragraph 47) . **NOTE:** In Paragraph 47, it states, content unit requests (media data item requests) as submitted by the client nodes (i.e. users).

compiling a list of sources of the media data item in a peer-to-peer network

based on the list of users who have received the media data item (Paragraph 47)

determining the availability of the requested media data item based on the

associated rights-information (Paragraph 52, 70) **NOTE:** In Paragraph 70, the

reference teaches A license response message is returned to through the client proxy to

the requesting peer node in response to the license request message. The license

response message either acknowledges the availability of the license key for the

content unit license (availability of the request data item based on associated right

information) or provides a validation failure explanation.

transmitting the list of sources to the at least one further user to enable the user

to obtain the requested media data item via the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 47)

NOTE: The reference teaches providing specified locations for the set of content

segments collectively representing the requested content unit to the requesting peer

nodes.

storing information identifying the requested media data item (Paragraph 34-35,

69), the at least one further user and the rights-information of the requested media data

item (Paragraph 34, 35, 49, 50, 69, 70) characterized by the list of sources of the media

data item is prioritized (Paragraph 48)

based on at least one of:

the estimated topographical distance of the source from the user in the network,

preferably estimated based on the respective Internet Protocol addresses of the source

and the user, preferably taking account of bandwidth restrictions and/or reliability of

availability of each source (Paragraph 48, 52, 54) **NOTE:** The reference teaches

location identifiers are presented in a priority ordered by segment sequence number

and relatively preferred location from which to transfer the segment as determined by

the performance and load-balancing evaluation performed by the host broker server. In

the analysis is done based on reliable bandwidth, reported peer node relative network

connection bandwidth of individual peer nodes.

-the network service provider of the user and the source (Paragraph 6); the type

and/or speed connection of the source to the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 52)

Hudson does not teach the list of users who have received the media data item,.

Dutta teaches request from plurality of users or transmitting to the plurality of

users and the list of users who have received the media data item

in a peer-to-peer phase:

receiving requests for media data item from at least one further user (Paragraph

38, 39); **NOTE:** The reference teaches entering a search query from the user for the file.

(Fig. 6)

compiling a list of sources of the media data item in a peer-to-peer network

based on the list of users who have received the media data item (Paragraph 54, 56,

63); **NOTE:** The reference teaches sending search query and in response to the finding

some type of content or file that satisfies the result, peer node 406 generates search

result that is returned to the peer node (i.e. peer node 406 is the source node). In

paragraph 56, source node can determine that its response characteristics is

inadequate, the source node can inform the requesting node of an alternate peer node from which the user maybe download the requested file.

determining the availability of the requested media data item (Paragraph 58-60)

transmitting the list of sources to the at least one further user to enable the user to obtain the requested media data item via the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 54, 56, 58-60) **NOTE:** The reference teaches sending a search result that is returned to peer node which has peer node 406 to satisfies the request. If source node determines that its response characteristics is inadequate, the source node can inform the requesting node of an alternate peer node from which the user maybe download the requested file.

storing information identifying the requested media data item (Paragraph 60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention was made to implement Dutta's teaching in Hudson's teaching to come up with compiling list of source of the media data item and transmitting the list of sources to the user to obtain the requested media item.   The motivation for doing so would be to give user a preference/choice of picking the source from which to request the data item can be obtained the fastest based on connection speed, bandwidth etc, therefore the user can download/receive the data item quickly.

As per claim 89, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the seeding phase comprises seeding the media data items from a central content server to seeding servers connected to the peer-to-peer network at a plurality of points (Paragraph 34).

As per claim 90, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the seeding phase comprises seeding the media data items to users in the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 34).

As per claim 91, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising deleting the media data item from the persistent store in the peer-to-peer phase (Paragraph 37, 42).

As per claim 92, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the step of storing information comprises storing information in a tracker device (i.e. broker server) associated with the requesting user (Paragraph 52).

As per claim 93, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the seeding phase comprises supplying the requested media data item to a predetermined number of users (Paragraph 47, 50).

As per claim 94, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the peer-to-peer phase further comprises the step of supplying the requested data directly to the user if the data is not readily available via the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 50).

As per claim 95, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the step of determining the availability of the requested media data item includes determining the availability based on the time-limited availability attribute for the media data item (Paragraph 66, 73).

As per claim 96, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the time-limited availability attribute is determined based on the time and/or the data of the release or broadcast of the media data item (Paragraph 66).

As per claim 97, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the time-limited availability attribute comprise an attribute defining the number of times a user can access playback or copy the media data item (Paragraph 76, 77).

As per claim 98, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the list of sources of the media data item includes routing information for each source to enable the user to obtain the media data item from each source (Paragraph 48, 49).

As per claim 99, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the media data item comprises a plurality of chunks of media data (Paragraph 34, 35).

As per claim 100, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 99, but Hudson further teaches wherein, in the seeding phase, the step of transmitting the media data item comprises transmitting each chunk of the media data item (Paragraph 34) and wherein, in the peer-to-peer phase, compiling a list of sources of the media data item comprises compiling a list of sources of each chunk of the media data item (Paragraph 35, 36, 47).

As per claim 101, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 99, but Hudson further teaches wherein, for each chunk of media data, an associated hash value is calculated (Paragraph 35).

As per claim 102, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 99, but Hudson further teaches further comprising calculating a hash value for each chunk of media data and writing the hash values into a hash file for the media data item (Paragraph 35, 40, 48).

As per claim 103, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 102, but Hudson further teaches further comprising signing the hash file using a digital signature (Paragraph 35, 42).

As per claim 104, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 102, but Hudson further teaches further comprising transmitting the hash file to the user or transmitting data to enable the user (Paragraph 40, 41).

As per claim 105, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the media data item comprises audio and/or video data (Paragraph 4, 5)

As per claim 106, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the user comprises a user device comprising at least one of: a computer; a personal digital assistant (PDA);a mobile telephone handset; a Wi-Fi device; a set-top box ;a 3G device (Paragraph 28)

As per claim 107, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising determining the type of the user device from which the request for a media data item is received (Paragraph 31).

As per claim 108, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 107, but Hudson further teaches further comprising selecting a format for the media data item based on the type of the user device determined (Paragraph 33).

As per claim 109, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising receiving a user input to specify the type of user device and/or the requested download format (Paragraph 33).

As per claim 110, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the step of determining the availability of the requested media item comprises determining the availability based on at least one of: an estimate of the geographical location of the requesting user (Paragraph 54); the Internet Protocol (IP) address of the requesting user; an identifier of the requesting use (Paragraph 69)r; attributes of the requesting user; the type of the media data (Paragraph 33).

As per claim 111, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches wherein the information stored identifying the user includes: the type of user device; the type and/or speed of the collection from the user to the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 64); the format of the media data item transmitted to the user (Paragraph 33).

As per claim 112, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Dutta further teaches further comprising receiving and storing availability information

from users in the peer-to-peer network, wherein the availability information indicates the

availability of users to peer to other users in the network (Paragraph 56, 62).

As per claim 113, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but

Hudson further teaches further comprising receiving additional data for the media data

items stored by users in the network (Paragraph 71).

As per claim 114, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 115,

but Hudson further teaches wherein the additional data includes at least one of: an

identifier of each media data item stored; the time and/or date of download of the media

data item by the user; hash values for each chunk comprising the media data item

(Paragraph 34, 35); the time and/or date of access by the user to the media data item.

As per claim 115, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 110,

but Hudson further teaches wherein the user availability information and/or the

additional data for the media data items is stored on a tracker device associated with

the user (Paragraph 34).

As per claim 116, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 115,

but Hudson further teaches wherein one tracker device receives and stores data from a

plurality of users in a section of the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 37).

As per claim 117, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 115,

but Hudson further teaches wherein a plurality of interconnected tracker devices is used

to receive and store data from the users in the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 47) .

As per claim 118, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 115, but Hudson further teaches wherein the or each tracker device maintains a source list for the media data items (Paragraph 47).

As per claim 119, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising generating reporting data from the information received from the users (Paragraph 47).

As per claim 120, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 119, but Dutta further teaches wherein the reporting data comprises at least one of: the number of download requests made by the user; the proportion of time that the user is available for peering to other users; the type of user device of the user; the type of the connection from the user to the peer-to-peer network; the number of requests received from the download of each media data item; the number of successful downloads performed for each media data item(Fig. 6)(Paragraph 76).

As per claim 121, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising verifying the authenticity of media data items transmitted within the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 35, 42).

As per claim 122, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising verifying the authenticity of media data items stored on user devices (Paragraph 35, 42).

As per claim 123, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but Hudson further teaches further comprising verifying the authenticity of media data items accessed by user devices (Paragraph 35, 42).

As per claim 126, Hudson teaches a method of distributing rights-managed media data items in a peer-to-peer network comprising:

receiving a request for a media data item at a central system from a user in the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 47) . **NOTE: In** Paragraph 47, it states, content unit requests (media data item requests) as submitted by the client nodes (i.e. users).

deriving a list of sources of the media data item in the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 47) characterized by determining the relative priorities of the sources of the media data item in the list (Paragraph 48, 52, 54) based on the network service provider of the requester and the network service provider of the or each source (Paragraph 47,48);

supplying the list of sources of the media data item (Paragraph 47) and the routing information to the requesting user (Paragraph 48, 49).

Dutta also teaches receiving a request for a media data item at a central system from a user in the peer-to-peer network (Paragraph 38, 39); **NOTE:** The reference teaches entering a search query from the user for the file. (Fig. 6)

deriving a list of sources of the media data item in the peer-to-peer network (Fig. 3, 6)(Paragraph 54, 56, 63); **NOTE:** The reference teaches sending search query and in response to the finding some type of content or file that satisfies the result, peer node 406 generates search result that is returned to the peer node (i.e. peer node 406 is the source node). In paragraph 56, source node can determine that its response characteristics is inadequate, the source node can inform the requesting node of an alternate peer node from which the user maybe download the requested file.

supplying the list of sources of the media data item (Paragraph 54,56, 58-60) and

the routing information to the requesting user (Paragraph 54, 56, 58-60) **NOTE:** The

reference teaches sending a search result that is returned to peer node which has peer

node 406 to satisfies the request. If source node determines that its response

characteristics is inadequate, the source node can inform the requesting node of an

alternate peer node from which the user maybe download the requested file.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

applicant's invention was made to implement Dutta's teaching in Hudson's teaching to

come up with derive list of source of the media data item and transmit the list of sources

to the user to obtain the requested media item.   The motivation for doing so would be to

give user a preference/choice of picking the source from which to request the data item

can be obtained the fastest based on connection speed, bandwidth etc, therefore the

user can download/receive the data item quickly.

As per claim 127, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 126,

but Hudson further teaches further comprising deriving routing information for each of

the sources of the media data item and determining the relative priorities based on the

routing information derived (Paragraph 48, 54).

As per claim 128, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 126,

but Dutta further teaches wherein the network service provider of the user or the source

is determined based on the IP address of the user or the source (Paragraph 60).

As per claim 129, Hudson and Dutta teaches method according to claim 126, but

Hudson further teaches wherein the relative priorities of the sources of the media data

item in the list are further determined based on the relative geographic distribution of the

requesting user and the sources of the media data (Paragraph 7, 54, 55)

Claims 124-125 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Hudson et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0204613 (hereinafter Hudson) in

view of Dutta et al. U.S. Patent Publication # 2003/0050966 (hereinafter Dutta)

further in view of Whitten et al. U.S. Patent # 7,627,753 (hereinafter Whitten)

As per claim 124, Hudson and Dutta teaches a method according to claim 88, but

fails to teach wherein the media data item comprises a digitally signed chunk of data

embedded in the header of the media data item. Whitten teaches wherein the media

data item comprises a digitally signed chunk of data embedded in the header of the

media data item (column 9 lines 21-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention was made to implement Whitten's

teaching in Hudson and Dutta's teaching to come up with having header of media data

item embedded with digital signed chunk of data. The motivation for doing so would be

verify the digitally signed data at the receiver, once the media data item arrives at the

receiver, to authenticate the data item to make sure, it has not been altered with by

comparing the digitally signed data with hash key.

As per claim 125, Whitten teaches a method according to claim 124, but Hudson

further teaches wherein the authenticity of the media data item is verified based on the

digitally signed chunk of data embedded in the header (column 9 lines 21-43).

Conclusion

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Refer to PTO-892 form.

3.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dhairya A. Patel whose telephone number is 571-272-

5809. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM-5: 30PM, first

Fridays OFF.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on 571-272-3964. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DAP

/John Follansbee/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2451